

# Lexington Observer & Reporter.

D. C. WICKLIFFE.

NUMBER 46.

WEEKLY.

LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

PROPRIETOR

VOLUME XL.

## THE OBSERVER AND REPORTER

is printed and published WEEKLY (except

WEDNESDAYS) BY

D. C. WICKLIFFE.

AT TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, OR TWO DOLLARS

AND FIFTY CENTS AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS.

ADVERTISING.—For 10 lines or less, 3 times

weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; 3 months

weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; 12 months weekly,

\$7.50; semi-weekly, \$10; 12 months semi-weekly,

\$12; 12 months weekly, \$20. Yearly advertisements

to be paid for half yearly in advance; for a shorter

time, in advance.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1864.

The effect of the present policy of the

dominant party, in the prosecution of the

war for the suppression of the rebellion, is

seen in the divided councils which every-

where prevail in the loyal States. The Con-

gress of the United States itself is now un-

der an intense degree of excitement caused

by the effort to expel a member for a speech

delivered in opposition to that policy, and

which went so far in its denunciations of it,

in the estimation of the editorialists of the

Administration that body as to amount to

treasonable language. The language of the

speaker was certainly strong and decided, and

the Speaker of the House of Representatives

came down upon the floor to offer the resolu-

tion of expulsion, in order, we presume,

to give to the preceding a more imposing

and authoritative character. And yet it is

now conceded that it cannot pass, and that

at most a resolution of censure will be all

that the adherents of the Administration

will be able to carry. The vote upon the

resolution to expel Mr. Long has not been

taken, but the Abolition correspondents of

Abolition newspapers communicate the in-

formation from Washington that a condem-

nation of the speech by censure is all that

can and will be done. The reason of this is

to be found in the fact, that a resolution

to expel requires a vote of two-thirds, while

one to censure requires the vote of a majority

only. Now, there is a reason for this

which should be pondered well by the party

in power, and should serve as a warning to

them to abandon a policy the inevitable

result of which is to divide the people of the

loyal States, and thus render hopeless that

unity which is so indispensable to the success

of the Union cause.

It is well occasionally to revert to the past,

in order that its wise teachings may not be

lost. In 1861, when the rebellion was insti-

tuted, there never was a people more unani-

mous in support of an Administration than

there was at that time in every State of the

Union except those which had passed ordi-

nances of secession. They proved this in

every mode by which it could be made man-

ifest. There was scarcely a member of Con-

gress elected who was not pledged to an

earnest and vigorous support of the Admin-

istration in their efforts to put down the re-

bellion and restore the authority of the

Constitution and laws over the whole ter-

ritory of the United States. The President

asked for three hundred thousand men and

three hundred millions of dollars, and Con-

gress, by an almost unanimous vote, went

even beyond his demand, giving him two

hundred thousand more of each than he

asked for. Volunteers were called for, and

so great was the desire on the part of the

people, to signalize their devotion to the

Union, that the number required was filled

almost as soon as the call was made, and

thousands upon thousands failed in their

humane policy—a policy which the noble

but persecuted McClellan strenuously ad-

vocated three years ago in a letter to the

President and for which he deserves a Na-

tional's gratitude—had been persisted in, we

believe, as sincerely as we do in any thing

that is yet to transpire, that the rebellion to-

day would be among "the things that were."

But in an evil hour the Executive head of

the Nation was tempted from his propriety

—he listened to counsels that were unwor-

thy of his position and hostile to the Nation's

cause—he yielded to their insinuations, insolent

and fanatical cries for a policy in regard to

the negro alike violative of the Constitution

and of justice; and the result was—the de-

struction of that unanimity of sentiment

that had theretofore characterized the loyal

States, and the almost total obliteration of

the hitherto strong Union sentiment that

existed in the rebellious States. Now, if

this is true (and impartial history will be

compelled so to record it) does not a fearful

responsibility rest upon those who have so

used the power entrusted to them, and ought

they not to retract their steps as speedily as

possible and return again to the path which

they so unwisely abandoned?

But they will not do it. They have taken

the false step, and they are either so blind

as not to see, or so perverse as not to admit

that it will inevitably tend to the prolonga-

tion of the war, if indeed it ever produces its

intended result.

What, then, is the duty of the people,

whose Government this is, and whose inter-

ests for real or for false are so inseparably

connected with the preservation of the Union

and the Constitution? It is to commence

at once a vigorous, earnest and never-ceasing

organization to displace from power this per-

petrator, and to supply its place with those

who will look to the Constitution alone as the

guide of their conduct, and eschewing all

mere party intrigues make that sacred in-

strument and the rights guaranteed by it

their sole aim. We heartily believe this

can be done. We feel as fully assured as

we do that justice will in the end overtake

those who violate law, that a large majority

of the American people are as much opposed

to Abolitionism as they are to Secessionism

—that they look upon both as equally dan-

gerous to the Union—and all that is necessary

is to make their power felt by thorough and

efficient organization and concert of action.

Let there be a thorough union of all who

favor the preservation of the Union upon the

basis of the Constitution—of all who are op-

posed to the Abolitionists, no matter if they

approach us under the false alias of Union

men—and the thing will be accomplished.

We invoke them to the patriotic duty. The

cause of the Union and of Constitutional

liberty appeals to them to be notlagged now,

and in the language of their immortal fellow-

citizens of Abolition, let them "awake, arouse,

shake off the dew drops that glitter upon

their garments" and rescue the nation from

the perils which encompass it by Secession

on the one hand and Abolitionism on the other.

Col. Frank Wolford addressed the people

at Mount Sterling on Tuesday; at Win-

chester on Tuesday night, and at Richmond

on Wednesday.

He speaks at Frankfort on Monday next,

and at Nicholasville on Wednesday. He

may have other appointments of which we

are not advised.

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.—A Convention

is now being held at Knoxville, Tennessee,

Gen. Burbridge and staff left this city

on Wednesday last for Louisville.

Gen. Hobson, who commands the eastern

district of Kentucky, is at present in the

city, in the discharge of the duties of his

position. Gen. Hobson is a Kentuckian,

and will be remembered as the commander

of the expedition which pursued Morgan

through Indiana and Ohio, finally capturing

him and his command.

Major General Stoneman arrived at

Paris on Tuesday last, reviewed the troops,

and assumed command of the forces sta-

tioned in that vicinity. Gen. Sturgis, it is

said, goes to Tennessee.

We call attention to the advertise-

ment of John W. Combs, Esq., Sheriff of

Woodford county, in our paper this morning.

The stock to be sold by him is all thorough-

bred, and dealers in this kind of stock will

do well to make a note of this sale.

An advertisement of H. C. FINE, Esq.,

Cashier Northern Bank at Louisville,

in reference to the recent issue of 10 40

U. S. bonds, will be found in our paper this

morning. Persons desiring to make invest-

ments in these bonds will do well to call

upon Mr. Fendell.

SECESSION FLOUR.—We have had the opportunity

of testing the flour manufactured for

Mr. Andrew Caldwell, and cheerfully recom-

mend it to our friends as a superior article.

Mr. Caldwell has opened a flour store on

Upper street, opposite the Melodion, where

families can be at all times supplied in any

quantity desired. He keeps a first rate article,

and it will be so pronounced by all who

give it a trial.

The effort to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio,

from the House failed; and a vote of censure

was passed by a vote of 80 for to 70 against

it. A motion that the Speaker should read

the vote of censure to Long in the House

failed by two majority. Our Representative,

Mr. Clay, voted against the resolution

of censure, as he had done against the resolu-

tion to expel Mr. Harris, of Maryland, for

endorsing Mr. Long's speech.

RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF THE

RECORDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ON APRIL 19, 1864.

FINE IRISH POTATOES.—Two varieties of

Irish potatoes—the Prince Albert and Peach

Blow—the finest specimens we have ever

seen in the potato line, were laid upon our

table the other day by Mr. T. J. Zimmer-

man. The seed, we understand, were of

Michigan growth.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The Wash-

ington Constitutional Union, of Monday,

says: "An order has been issued in the

Army of the Potomac which indicates early

action. All private property is ordered to

the rear. All citizens, with a few excep-

tions, are forbidden to remain with the army

after the 19th inst. No more furloughs and

leaves of absence are to be granted except

in extreme cases."

A dispatch from Washington, of the 12th,

says: "It is reported by good authority that

Gen. Lee has ordered all his officers to send

their baggage to Richmond before the 9th,

(Saturday last), as after that date the road

will be used in bringing up re-enforce-

ments."

All the indications now are that a great

battle on the Potomac is not far distant.

The Washington Constitutional Union,

of the 9th ult., says: "The rejection of the

nominations of Generals Schofield and

Gilmore as Major Generals by the United

States Senate, causes considerable feeling in

certain military and political circles. The

failure at Charleston was placed entirely

upon Gen. Gilmore's shoulders by certain

Senators." We think this hardly fair. If

military movements are attended with suc-

cess the Administration takes to itself the

glory; but if they fail the officers are held

up to public execration.

Warner E. Scott, of Carroll county,

Ky., (formerly of Woodford), was arrested

on Tuesday, and taken to Covington for

refusing to furnish the names of his slaves to

the enrolling officer.

DRAFT OF AN IMPORTANT BILL BY MR

SEWARD.—Mr. Seward, Secretary of State,

has addressed a letter to Mr. Washburn,











